

PEKING REVIEW

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August 9, 1976

Brave Fight Against Earthquake

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What Does the Situation Show One Year After the European Security Conference?

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President Khama Ends China Visit

President Seretse Khama, Lady Khama and other distinguished guests from the Republic of Botswana wound up their official visit to China and left Peking on August 9 to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and others at the airport where a grand send-off ceremony was held.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and Botswana was signed on August 8 by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Khama on behalf of their respective governments.

Besides visiting Peking, President Khama and his party, in the company of Minister of Communications Yeh Fei, toured Shanghai, Changsha, Shaoshan, Nanking and other places where they received a warm welcome from the local people.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Khama continued talks on August 8 after the President returned to Peking. During the talks, President Khama extended profound solicitude and cordial regards to the Chinese Government and people on the strong earthquake which had hit the Tangshan-Fengnan area.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on August 6 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary made a stopover at Peking on his way to the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in Colombo.

Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Visits China

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic

relations between China and Iran, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, paid an official visit to China from July 21 to August 1 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi had visited China on two previous occasions and made important contributions to the development of friendly relations between both countries. Her third visit has further promoted the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

During her stay in Peking, the Princess met Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua. The two sides exchanged views on the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries and international issues of common concern.

Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet on July 21 in honour of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi and other distinguished guests from Iran. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also feted them.

On July 23 Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Peking Djavad Rajabzadeh gave a banquet at the order of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi said at the banquet: The relations between our two countries enjoy particularly salubrious conditions, because Iran and China are the earliest founders of the cultures and civilizations of human society. The cultural and economic links which date back to ancient times have provided still more favourable conditions for furthering mutual understanding today. In other words, the vestiges left over by the ancient Silk Road, as ties of friendship, have brought the hearts of our peoples together.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Li Su-wen said at the banquet: Our talks provide

further proof that we share many points in common on a great number of major international issues. Though with different social systems, our countries both belong to the third world. We are both opposed to outside aggression and interference and are determined to safeguard our own national independence and state sovereignty. In this common struggle, we need mutual sympathy and support. Precisely because of this, both sides attach great importance to the further consolidation and growth of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Iran. We are convinced that, with our common efforts, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are bound to enjoy increasingly broad prospects.

Besides Peking, the distinguished Iranian guests visited Kweilin, Chengtu and Lhasa.

Vice-Premier Sun Chien Returns From Zambia and Tanzania

Vice-Premier Sun Chien and the Chinese Government Delegation led by him returned to Peking by special plane on July 30 after a friendly visit to Zambia and Tanzania. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premiers Chang Chun-chiao and Ku Mu and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu.

After attending the Tanzam Railway hand-over ceremony the Chinese delegation paid a friendly visit to the two African countries. During its stay in Zambia (July 13 to 19), Zambian President Kaunda and Secretary General of the United National Independence Party Zulu separately received and had warm and friendly conversations with Vice-Premier Sun Chien and other members of the delegation. It held talks with Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda and government ministers on further strengthening and developing friendly relations and co-operation between

the two countries and on international issues of common interest.

In the company of Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda, Vice-Premier Sun Chien and his party visited Lusaka, Chingola, Kitwe and Livingstone. They were warmly received and welcomed by local officials and people.

During its stay in Tanzania (July 20 to 28), the delegation held sincere and friendly talks with President Nyerere, First Vice-President and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council Jumbe, Second Vice-President and Prime Minister Kawa-wa on international issues of common interest and further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

When it toured Mbeya, Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha and coastal regions and Zanzibar, the delegation visited the Tanzam Railway, factories, Ujamaa Village and the Ruvu National Service Camp. It was accorded a warm welcome by the Tanzanian people. The visitors were deeply impressed by the Tanzanian people's efforts to safeguard their national independence and by the successes they won in building their country.

During his stay in the two African countries, Vice-Premier Sun Chien made many speeches pledging the support of the Chinese Government and people for the struggle of the African people to win national liberation and the struggle of the African countries to consolidate political independence and achieve economic independence. He especially condemned the racist Vorster regime of South Africa for threatening and carrying out provocations against Zambia.

China's First Ocean Scientific Research

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, two Chinese 10,000-ton-class ocean-going ships built specifically for making scientific research recently have successfully concluded research work over a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. This was the first

endeavour of its kind undertaken by China. The huge amount of first-hand multi-discipline materials obtained will contribute to the development of China's oceanographical work.

Subjects covered by this scientific research include marine hydrology, marine meteorology, marine chemistry, marine gravitation, seabed geology, seabed geomorphology, ship-to-shore telecommunications and navigation.

Before setting out on this mission, the workers, cadres, scientists and technicians conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions and exposed and repudiated Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes of pushing the revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They came to understand more clearly that in doing oceanographical research they must take class struggle as the key link and keep to the orientation of making their work serve proletarian politics. This in turn fired them with great determination to struggle with the elements, with the oceans and with superpower domination of the seas. Displaying the spirit of revolutionary heroism, they sailed to both the eastern and western hemispheres as well as north and south of the equator. While working for several weeks at sea, they overcame typhoons in the western Pacific and the sweltering heat around the equator, made their way across areas where conditions are complex, virtually without any navigation guides to go by. Braving storms, they collected a vast amount of samples, materials and data.

Applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to their work, they analysed and studied the internal and external causes of weather changes in the Pacific region and the objective laws governing them. This provides a reliable basis for giving accurate weather forecasts. Some of the results obtained have filled certain blanks in China's oceanographical study and some have reached advanced standards.

The apparatuses and equipment used were all designed, manufactured and installed in China. Tests in the

course of the scientific research have proved them to be up to requirements.

Tientsin-Shanghai Railway Double-Track

The 1,300-km. Tientsin-Shanghai Railway, a trunk line in east China running from Tientsin in the north to Shanghai in the south through Hopei, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces, has been double-tracked. Joined with the double-tracked Peking-Tientsin line, it forms an important link between the capital and east China. Double-tracking the line will help greatly to develop industry and agriculture in the coastal areas, facilitate construction in China's hinterland and consolidate its national defence.

The Tientsin-Shanghai line was built early this century by imperialists to plunder China's wealth. The old railway was of poor quality and its installations and equipment were obsolete. After liberation, the line was renovated several times and its capacity markedly raised. But it still could not meet the needs of the country's developing national economy. Construction of the second track began in 1958. The project, however, virtually stopped in 1960 owing to the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Work was resumed in the Great Cultural Revolution thanks to the criticism of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. The movements to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and to repulse Teng Hsiao-ping's Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have heightened the builders' enthusiasm and thus given a big push to the project.

Apart from professional builders, local people along the line turned out in large numbers to help. Progress quickened in the second half of 1975. A year's hard work since then included the moving of 9,140,000 cubic metres of earth and stone for the roadbed and the building of more than 400 big and small bridges including a 5.7-kilometre-long one with 163 arches which spans the Yellow River at Tsinan. The double-tracking was completed ahead of schedule recently.

C.P.C. Central Committee's Message of Sympathy to Earthquake-Stricken Area

The Party committees and the revolutionary committees of Hopei Province and Tientsin and Peking municipalities, the Peking Military Area Command, the Hopei Provincial Military Area Command and the Peking Garrison and the Tientsin Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army as well as the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, the people of various nationalities and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters of Tangshan and its nearby stricken places:

A strong earthquake occurred in the Tangshan-Fengnan area on July 28, 1976 and affected Tientsin and Peking municipalities. It caused great losses to people's life and property, and Tangshan city, in particular, suffered extremely serious damages and losses. With great concern, our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee extend cordial sympathy to the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army afflicted by the earthquake.

The Central Committee believes that the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the move-

ment to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, will certainly bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, plunge into the anti-quake relief fight with a firm and indomitable will and develop production and rebuild their homes energetically and through self-reliance under the leadership of the provincial and municipal Party committees and revolutionary committees and the Party committees of the P.L.A. units and with the support and assistance of the people of the whole country.

The Central Committee calls on Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members, revolutionary cadres, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the earthquake-stricken area to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and unite to fight against the serious natural disaster. **Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!**

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

July 28, 1976

Heroic People Are Invincible

A STRONG earthquake occurred recently in the Tangshan-Fengnan area of Hopei Province and affected the Tientsin-Peking area. Under the loving care of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and with the energetic support and assistance of the people throughout the country, the people in the stricken area have fought heroically and won great victories in the struggle to combat the quake and carry out relief work. We pay high tribute to the masses of the people and cadres who are fighting in the forefront and to the comrades of the People's Liberation Army, the medical teams and other fronts who are working to help the afflicted area.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."** The recent grave natural disaster has tested and tempered our people. The masses and cadres in the stricken area are fearless and are

holding their heads high in the face of the disaster which hit them with deadly force. Full of confidence and militancy, they have displayed the revolutionary spirit that man will surely conquer nature; they have quickly organized themselves to rescue people and property, made every possible effort to ensure the livelihood of the masses, worked energetically to restore production, communications and transport and waged an unremitting struggle against this serious natural disaster.

In this struggle, the masses have cared for each other, and they have shown love for and helped each other, putting public interest before self-interest and the interest of others above their own. There are numerous moving examples of heroic deeds. Some workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have laid down their lives to rescue their class brothers. Leading cadres at various levels have been directing the struggle on the

spot, sharing the danger and hardships of the masses. Some leading comrades, though they themselves had been injured, plunged into the battle as soon as they were rescued. Large numbers of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army have rushed to the seriously afflicted places to do rescue and relief work despite the great danger. Some medical workers, regardless of their own serious wounds, have worked with perseverance to rescue the injured. With their own deeds, the comrades carrying on the struggle against the earthquake and doing relief work have composed a magnificent song of revolutionary heroism.

The people throughout the country, whose hearts beat in unison with those of the afflicted people, regard the difficulties of the people in the stricken area as their own. They share the wishes and concern of the afflicted people. When one place is in difficulty, help comes from all sides. With regard to manpower and materials, top priority is given to the needs of the afflicted area and whatever is needed is provided. Some places which were afflicted themselves have done their utmost to assist the seriously hit area of their own accord. A large number of medical teams have rushed to the stricken area. Large quantities of medicines, food, clothing, building materials and other relief supplies are pouring into the afflicted area from all parts of the country. This makes a vivid scene of nationwide unity in relief efforts and embodies the great power of self-reliance and the lofty communist spirit of our people.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 2)

Man Will Conquer Nature

A STRONG earthquake took place in the Tangshan-Fengnan area in eastern Hebei Province of north China at 03:42 hours on July 28. Relatively strong shocks were felt in Tientsin and Peking.

Figures released by the nation's network of seismological observatories specified the magnitude of the principal shock to be 7.5, with the epicentre at 39.4 degrees north latitude and 118.1 degrees east longitude. Damages of varying degrees were reported in the epicentral region.

Central Delegation in Earthquake-Stricken Area

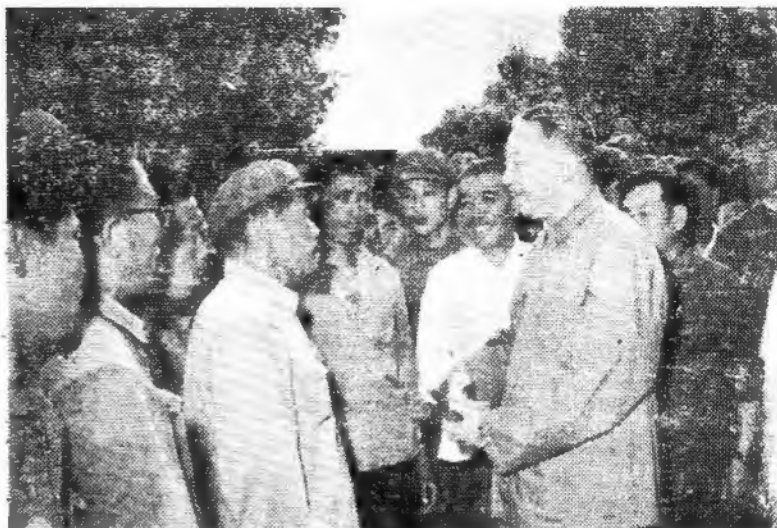
A CENTRAL delegation sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, with Premier Hua Kuo-feng as the general leader, is touring places struck by the violent earthquake of July 28 to extend cordial sympathy to the victims, convey to them the tremendous solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and encourage them to give play to the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance to develop production and rebuild their homes.

Deputy general leaders of the delegation are Comrades Chen Yung-kuei, Ulanfu, Kuo Yu-feng, Fan Tzu-yu, Chang Tsai-chien, Huang Yu-kun, Chang Tsung-hsun, Yang Chun-sheng, Hsieh Ching-yi, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Hsu Cheng, Liu Tzu-hou and Ma Hui. The central delegation consists of three subdivisions for Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking respectively.

When the delegation left Peking, it was seen off at the airport by Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Chiang Ching, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing and Li Su-wen, and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Cheng-wu.

After arriving in Tangshan which was seriously hit by the quake, Premier Hua Kuo-feng immediately went to the Kailan Coal Mine and the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company to tender sympathy to the masses. As soon as members of the three subdivisions reached the affected areas of Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking on July 30, they went to factories, mines, villages, army camps, offices, schools and hospitals. They called on quake victims, read aloud the message of sympathy from the Party Central Committee to the people in the stricken areas, conveyed the tremendous solicitude and cordial sympathy of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the masses and cadres in the afflicted area, and encouraged them, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, to carry forward the revolutionary spirit that man will conquer nature, unite and help one another, work hard and dauntlessly plunge into the struggle to fight the effects of the quake and carry out relief work.

The broad masses of the people in the earthquake-stricken areas were deeply moved by the fact that



Premier Hua Kuo-feng extending cordial sympathy to quake victims at the Kailan Coal Mine.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee had sent the delegation to visit them. Wherever Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the delegation members went, people greeted them with warm handshakes. Many quake victims, with tears in their eyes, shouted: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Thank Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for their loving care!" They said: "At a time when we are in great difficulty, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have sent armymen and medical teams to our rescue, bringing large quantities of goods and materials for us. Now the delegation is here among us, extending to us warm sympathy. Great are heaven and earth, but greater still is the kindness of the Party; deep are the rivers and seas, but deeper still is the kindness of Chairman Mao!" They expressed the determination that they would by deeds answer the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and the support rendered by the people throughout the country. Under the impetus of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and taking class struggle as the key link, they pledged to work hard and self-reliantly and fight in unity so as to restore production and rebuild their homes as soon as possible. They expressed the determination to fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

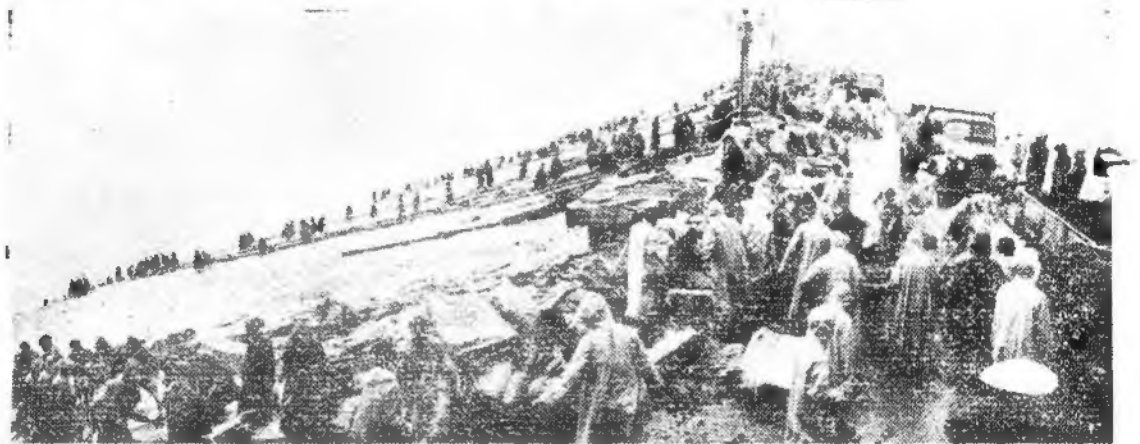
(Hsinhua news dispatch, August 1)

committee, the Tangshan city Party committee and People's Liberation Army units stationed in the locality immediately set up command posts to lead the masses in fighting the aftereffects of the quake.

Scientific workers from the state seismological bureau and the Hopei provincial seismological bureau promptly went to the stricken area to conduct on-the-spot observation and keep an eye on developments.

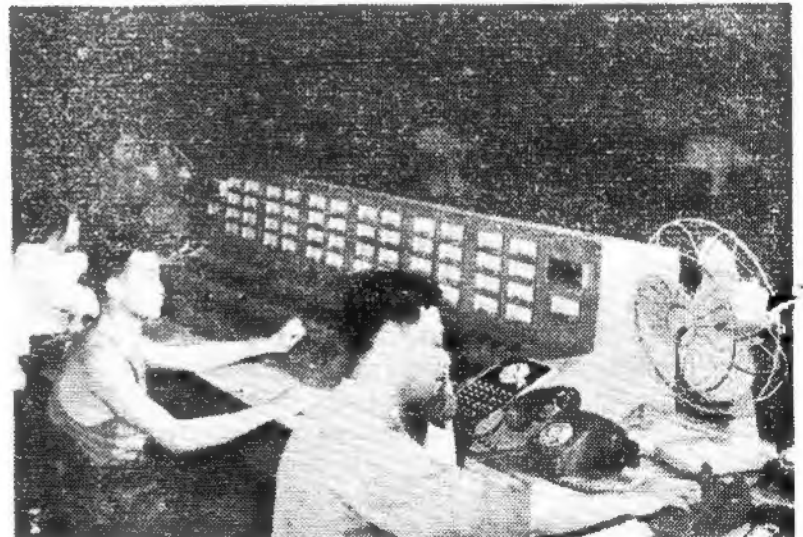


Cadres and workers of the Kailan Coal Mine studying the Party Central Committee's message of sympathy.



Reinforcing the Paiho River dam of the Miyun Reservoir on Peking's outskirts.

Commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. putting up a pontoon bridge to enable relief materials to flow into the stricken area.



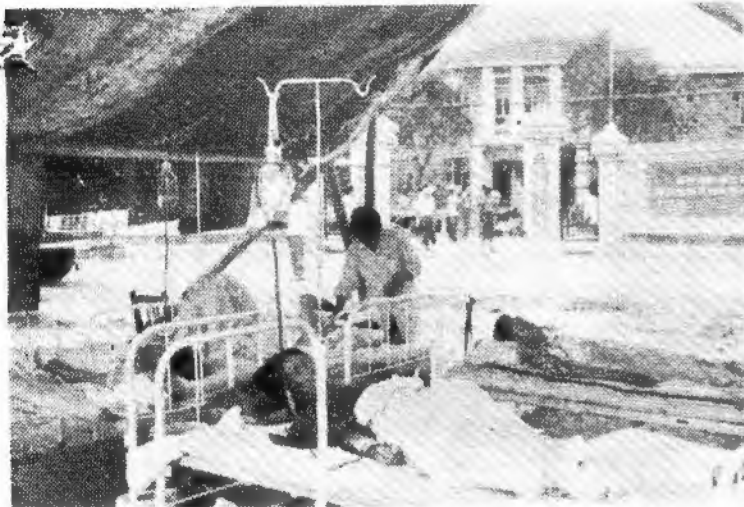
A power plant in Tientsin back in commission in less than two hours after the quake.

With soaring revolutionary spirit, the cadres and people of the afflicted Tangshan-Fengnan area are waging a heroic struggle to combat the natural disaster. Contingents of relief and rescue workers from other parts of Hopei Province and from some provinces, mu-

nicipalities and autonomous regions and units of the People's Liberation Army are carrying out relief work round the clock together with the local people. The whole area is filled with the revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle. This fully demonstrates the tre-



Worker-militia of Tangshan on patrol.



Tangshan medical workers putting up tents to treat the injured.



Members of Hsiao-ching-chuang Production Brigade on Tientsin's outskirts working the fields after the quake.

mendous superiority of China's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It also shows the dauntless spirit of the Chinese people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and are now advancing triumphantly in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres and workers of the Kailan Coal Mine, the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, the Tangshan Power Plant, the Tangshan No. 422 Cement Works and other factories and mines energetically helped the afflicted workers and their families and checked the damages done to the equipment and workshops so as to restore production as soon as possible. Most of the workers of Kailan who were underground when the quake struck returned safe and sound above ground and many among the masses were out of danger. Not long after the quake, members of the worker-militia of Tangshan were out patrolling the streets.

The people of Tangshan have displayed fine revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism. Members of Party committees at various levels have been in the van throughout the struggle. Many leading cadres of Party committees in the factories, mines and other industrial enterprises hurried to their respective units to direct the work of combating the aftereffects of the quake without so much as taking time to clean themselves of the mud on their bodies or find out what had happened to their own families. Party committee secretary Peng Hung of the Tangshan Power Plant who is nearly 60 fought his way free of debris and rushed to the plant without pausing to see how his aged mother and his children were. Communist Party members pledged that they would live up to their glorious name in these critical moments. They threw themselves into rescue work under the most hazardous circumstances. As soon as he was out of danger, Keng Fu-an, a Communist Party member of the Tangshan Colliery, flung himself into rescue work, with a portrait of Chairman Mao he had cut out of a pictorial in his bosom. His family had suffered casualties but he held back his grief. The workers displayed the spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor death. In order to maintain telephone contact with other parts of the country, seven comrades manning a post and telegraph station on the outskirts of Tangshan refused to go off duty, although their voices were hoarse and their eyes bloodshot and swollen. A

safety and rescue team of the Tangshan Colliery set out immediately after they received orders to open up an old ventilation shaft some five kilometres away. But when they got there they found that the electric winch was out of commission. With their hands and shoulders they used sheer force to open up the heavy doors of the shaft, thereby ensuring the safety of the miners.

After the earthquake tremors reached Peking, the indomitable urban and rural population plunged into anti-quake work while carrying on with their work and production. Water, electricity, coal and gas supply as well as telecommunications and transport in the city continued as usual. Foodstuff, vegetables and other daily necessities are being supplied without a hitch. The inhabitants have been organized and settled in places of safety. People in the capital took emergency measures and collected, manufactured and sent large quantities of relief materials to the Tangshan-Fengnan area. They also dispatched a power supply equipment repair team and over a dozen medical teams to the afflicted area. Many injured people were rushed from the stricken area to Peking for treatment.

In Tientsin, which was also affected by the earthquake, the inhabitants remained calm and the city was orderly. Workers lost no time in repairing the damaged buildings and machinery to get production started again.

When the transmission lines were damaged at the Takang Oilfield, leading members of the oilfield's power plant together with the workers swung into action to restore power supply under dangerous conditions. Within a short time drilling and oil extraction operations got going as usual. Drilling footage and oil output after the earthquake rose step by step. By July 30, that is, two days after the quake, production in the entire oilfield was back to pre-quake level.

The Tientsin Foodstuff Factory was back working normally 32 hours after the quake, supplying foodstuff to the city and the people of Tangshan. Daily production of biscuits was almost 300 tons, the pre-quake level. The Party branch of the Hsiao-chin-chuang Production Brigade, a nationally famous advanced unit on the outskirts of Tientsin, called a branch committee meeting right after the earthquake on the morning of July 28 to discuss measures for combating the aftermath of the quake. A meeting of commune members was also held to mobilize them to overcome the difficulties brought on by this serious natural disaster. In two days they top-dressed a huge area under maize and overhauled their drainage and irrigation equipment. On the evening of July 30, the evening political school resumed classes. Men and women, young and old, were filled with tears of gratitude when they studied the message of sympathy from the Party Central Committee. The spare-time cultural propaganda team, beating gongs and drums, rehearsed on the brigade's sports ground new items to boost the morale of the people. A brigade member

wrote a poem which reads: "We meet the typhoon without blinking, and stand rock-firm in the big quake. Always remembering to take class struggle as the key link. We will paint a lovelier picture on this devastated land of ours." These lines reflect the heroic spirit of the commune members of Hsiao-chin-chuang and the people of the stricken area.

Liaoning, Shanghai and many other places are sending an unending stream of personnel, grain, food-stuffs, medicine, tents, timber, cement and other urgently required materials by air, sea and land to the Tangshan-Fengnan area. The people of the afflicted area are deeply moved by the loving concern shown them by Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the people of the whole country. With tears of gratitude, they shouted: "We thank Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for their loving concern!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!"

Many units of the People's Liberation Army took emergency measures to give all-out assistance to the people of the afflicted area. They rushed to the scene despite the pouring rain. Disregarding fatigue and risking the danger of aftershocks, the commanders and fighters conveyed to the local people the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and fought tenaciously side by side with the people day and night. They worked wherever the damage and the danger were the greatest. They did whatever they could to rescue every injured person, helped the masses overcome difficulties and made prompt delivery of relief materials, restored telecommunications, repaired railways, highways and bridges and reinforced the reservoirs.

Support and assistance pouring in from all quarters have provided favourable conditions for relief work. People in the afflicted area have been given accommodations and the several thousand medical workers who rushed to the seriously affected places in Tangshan have given first aid to the injured. Railways, highways, water and electricity supplies and telecommunications damaged by the quake are being restored step by step.

Under the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and with all-out support and assistance from the people throughout the country, the people of the severely hit area are displaying high militant spirit. Workers of the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company have declared: "We are not afraid even if the sky should fall and the earth should crumble. We will not bow even before an avalanche. The bigger the earthquake, the more energetically we will work. We pledge to rebuild our homes through self-reliance." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they are determined to take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and win victories in combating the effects of quake and in relief work.

What Does the Situation Show One Year After the European Security Conference?

by Jen Ku-ping

IT is a year since the European security conference closed. What changes have taken place in the entire European situation and what do these changes signify?

The stark facts of the situation point to only one conclusion: with contention between the two super-powers in Europe growing fiercer and Soviet social-imperialism stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, Europe has become more unstable and the threat facing the West European countries more serious. This shows that the Final Act cooked up at the European security conference in Helsinki a year ago is a mere scrap of paper and the so-called European security conference is in reality a European insecurity conference. Today, dark clouds of war hang over the countries in Europe. To oppose hegemonism and safeguard their independence and security remains their grave task.

Mounting Threat to West European Countries

It is still fresh in people's minds that the Soviet revisionists had made a great fuss to boost the European security conference in the days immediately preceding its convocation and following its conclusion last year. They gave free play to the value of the Helsinki conference, holding it up as "a new stage of detente" and "the dawn of peace and co-operation" in Europe. As an earnest of their bona fide intentions they vigorously asserted that they would "steadfastly set an example to others in realizing the agreements of the all-European conference." However, their actions belie their words.

It was in the 12 months following the European security conference that the Soviet Union continued to mass troops in Central Europe and exert pressure at every turn. Preparing for an "offensive war," it has beefed up the Soviet forces in the region, streamlined their military setup, strengthened their logistics, equipped them with sophisticated weapons and greatly increased the amount of conventional and nuclear arms. Manoeuvres with the occupation of Europe as the goal have been frequently held to gain "the necessary experience" for overrunning Europe when the day comes.

Whether it is military confrontation all along the front or in the battle of words at the negotiation table, the Soviet revisionists are consumed with a desire to maintain or sharpen their military edge over the West. The din of the European security conference had yet to fade away when Moscow signed with undue haste a new treaty with the German Democratic Republic to replace the treaty of "friendship and mutual assistance." This is an important measure taken by Moscow to accelerate its war preparations in Europe.

It was in the space of these 12 months that the Soviet Union steadily stepped up its military pressure in

Northern Europe. In areas adjacent to Northern Europe, military deployments were intensified; strategic highways were built and double-track railways laid; a canal to the sea was expanded; military exercises with North European countries as the hypothetical enemy took place one after another, and the sphere of military activities of every description was constantly widened. The airspace and territorial waters of the North European countries were time and again violated by Soviet aircraft and warships. For the first time, a special naval task force was sent to the North Sea with a view to controlling the sea lanes stretching from the Baltic and Barents Seas to the Atlantic Ocean. By virtue of Soviet military superiority on the northern flank of Europe, the masters sitting in the Kremlin set their minds on "striking at the heart of the West European defences from the far north."

It was also in the space of these 12 months that the Soviet Union showed its teeth and braced up its aggressive posture menacingly in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. A Southern Europe command was added to the Warsaw Pact headquarters. The Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean was swollen to more than 70 ships. Its first aircraft carrier, the *Kiev*, sailed into the Mediterranean in a show of force, a move to use military blackmail against the coastal countries. Full advantage was taken of the political turmoil and national feuds in certain South European countries where Moscow tried its utmost to have a finger in the pie and fish in troubled waters. The aim could only be to put a knife into the "soft under-belly" and act in concert with operations in Northern Europe so as to hem Western Europe in from north and south.

Again it was in the space of these 12 months that the Soviet Union bestirred itself more actively than ever to grab strategic points in the Middle East, which flanks Europe, and in Africa. Only a few months after the European security conference, the Soviet revisionists unsheathed their butcher's knife in Angola in a bid to entrench themselves in that country and thus threaten the sea lanes between Western Europe and the United States and establish control over the South Atlantic. In recent weeks, the Soviet Union has been busy exerting its influence in some Middle East countries and trying to cash in on the turbulent situation in the Lebanon and expand its sphere of influence in the Middle East region.

In short, in the year following the European security conference, Soviet social-imperialism's threat to West European countries has grown unmistakably. Not only has it carried out infiltration in these countries and squeezed them on all sides, but it has also steadily thrown a strategic encirclement around them on the exterior lines. A glance at Europe today, whether from

the north, east, south or west, and whether in regard to air, land or naval forces, shows that the Soviet Union is all too ready to pounce on the victim. Never in the post-war years have the West European countries been confronted with such a grave threat. The so-called "new stage of detente" in Europe is nothing but a "new stage" of expansion by Soviet social-imperialism. The acts of the Soviet revisionists have given the lie to their spurious rhetoric. If the European security conference has brought "detente" to Europe, then why are they so frantically engaged in arms expansion and war preparations after the conference? Since they are so blatantly carrying out infiltration and expansion, then what European "detente" and "security" is there to talk about?

"Detente" Cannot Cover Up Expansionist Designs

The Soviet Union has been loudly singing a "detente" lullaby while posing its threat of expansion to Western Europe over the past year. This has not escaped people's attention. Facts prove that the "detente" touted by the Kremlin is nothing but a move to cover up the traces of its arms drive and war preparations, its expansionist activities against Western Europe and contention with the United States for hegemony. It is precisely because of this that the "detente" offensive mounted by the Soviet Union is a real threat to Western Europe indeed.

To push its expansion behind the smokescreen of "detente," Moscow has tirelessly harped on the theme that "detente" benefits both sides, that "detente" "is not one-way traffic," that "there are no winners or losers." But what are the facts?

Behind a heavy smokescreen of "detente" to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, the Soviet Union in the past year has made a big effort to get the West European countries to drop their guard, hoping that they would entertain illusions and lower their vigilance. It has openly preached the nonsense that while it is "right" for the Soviet Union to increase its armed strength it is "wrong" for others to look to their defence. As West European public opinion has pointed out, the Kremlin aims to "gradually disarm the West" politically, and psychologically under the signboard of detente so as to accomplish its "task of achieving military superiority."

Under the pretext of "detente" the Soviet Union has blatantly plotted and schemed to sow discord and divide the West European countries in an attempt to weaken and wreck their trend towards union. Moreover, it has openly attacked the proposal of the West European countries to form a union as running "counter to the Helsinki spirit." Unfurling the banner of "all-European co-operation," it has tried to cotton up to Western Europe and infiltrate it in all spheres while doing its utmost to squeeze out U.S. influence there. The aim is to establish exclusive Soviet hegemony over the whole of Europe.

In hawking its shoddy ware of "materialization of detente," the Soviet Union has left no stone unturned to get large sums of capital, loans, technical knowhow and

equipment from Western Europe through so-called "trade exchanges" and "mutual benefit and co-operation" so that it can ease its economic difficulties, speed up its arms expansion and war preparations, and beef up its military setup.

For the Soviet Union, "detente" is clearly a means of attack, a lethal instrument that kills insidiously. It is fraught with danger for Western Europe. "Detente" has not got the Soviet Union to withdraw a single soldier from the European region, still less stopped the Soviet war chariot of aggression and expansion in its tracks. "Detente" has not prevented the Soviet Union from extending its sinister tentacles to Portugal nor has it stayed Moscow's butcher's knife in Angola. "Detente" can in no way check Soviet expansionist acts, much less get the Soviet revisionists to give up their wild ambition of European hegemony. The attempt to use "detente" to keep Soviet expansionism in check, the belief that the Soviet Union, as the "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" makes out, would be satisfied with its so-called "organic relationship" with Eastern Europe and would not attack Western Europe, are policies of appeasement which Soviet expansionist activities over the past year have proved illusory. The Soviet revisionists have repeatedly clamoured since the Angolan incident that "detente" does not mean "freezing the status quo" nor does it mean that "every corner of the globe" is beyond their "consideration." This makes it crystal clear that the Soviet Union's global strategic offensive would not slacken, let alone stop. It has been this way in the past, and so it will be in the future. In these circumstances, can Europe have security? So long as the Kremlin's rulers do not give up the desire to lord it over Europe, Europe cannot hope to have even a day of tranquillity.

Irresistible Trend to Unite Against Hegemony

In the face of the sharpening contention between the two superpowers in Europe and the threat of Soviet expansion, what are the European countries to do to safeguard their independence and security — strive for security through struggle, or reach a compromise and get a temporary respite? Serious thought and attention ought to be given to this question on which a decision of historic importance must be made today.

The people of the European countries, which have experienced two world wars, are most concerned about peace and security on the continent. That is only natural. But hopes cannot take the place of reality. Unless properly handled, things may turn out to be just the opposite of one's hopes. Such instances can be found in Europe's history. Before World War II the fervent aspirations of the people of the European countries were to oppose wars of aggression and maintain security. But Chamberlain and his likes carried out a policy of compromise and appeasement and sought accommodation with the international outlaws. The result was that the Hitlerite aggressors were allowed to nurture insatiable appetites, and for this the people of Europe had had to pay dearly.

Today, the Soviet social-imperialists are following in the footsteps of Nazi Germany. The Brezhnev clique's greed and ambition far surpass Hitler's. It is noteworthy that in recent years some political figures in the West are inclined to follow an appeasement policy. In one sense, the European security conference is as much an outcome of Soviet machinations as a product of the trend of thought in the West originating from the Munich sell-out. Such a phenomenon has aroused the attention of Western public opinion which points out: "Aggressors can never be placated. A policy of appeasement has never succeeded in history." "It will be ridiculous to think that the Soviet Union would alter its policy if concessions were made to it."

People are the masters of history. Europe's destiny is in the hands of the people of the European countries. Events in the year following the Helsinki conference show that the conference did not solve, nor could it solve, the question of European security and that written agreements can in no way safeguard peace and security in Europe. The only sure way to deal with the Soviet revisionists' menacing aggression and expansion is to heighten vigilance, strengthen unity, make practical preparations and wage resolute struggle.

Moscow's acts of aggression and expansion have taught the people of Europe by negative example and served to show them, little by little, where the main threat to Europe comes from. If the "detente" peddled by the Soviet revisionists still had a few buyers a year ago, then today the "detente" hoax is on the verge of bankruptcy. More and more prominent figures in the West have come to realize that Soviet military might is developing at an alarming rate and that the "real danger is a false sense of security induced by the European security conference and 'detente.'" They listed facts, weighed the pros and cons, worked out counter-measures and spoke in favour of "drawing lessons from events since the European security conference" and

taking steps in all fields to counter the threat of Soviet expansion. For some time now countries in Western Europe are steadily strengthening their armed forces to cope with outside aggression, reorganizing and improving their military strategy and deployment, propelling the trend of economic and political union of West European countries and their common struggle against hegemonism. Today, many West European countries, including some smaller ones which have all along taken a position of neutrality, are bolstering up their forces to resist aggression so that they can deal with eventualities and safeguard their independence and security.

Events in the past 12 months show that the situation in Europe has not developed as Moscow wishes. Despite blustering Soviet threats of expansion, the people of the West European countries are steadily heightening their awareness to oppose Soviet aggrandizement. This struggle is growing daily and the trend of uniting to fight hegemonism cannot be checked. Though Soviet social-imperialism is flexing its military muscles and looks powerful enough, it is actually beset with a host of difficulties. One need not be frightened, for Soviet social-imperialism is tough outside but brittle inside. By stretching its tentacles to all parts of Europe and throwing its weight about, the Soviet Union will only sow the wind and reap the whirlwind and rouse the people of the European countries to greater resistance. A year after the European security conference, the Kremlin was obliged recently to confess that the harder it tried to palm off the "detente" hoax in Europe, "the greater has become the resistance." This clearly shows that all is not well with the Kremlin's rulers who are pushing their policy of expansion and aggression in Europe. If the people of the European countries further heighten their awakening, strengthen their unity, and press on with their struggle, Soviet social-imperialism's wild ambition to seek hegemony in Europe is sure to end in ignominious defeat.

Why Moscow Bans the Term "Poor and Rich Countries"

AS the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is about to open, the ruling clique in the Kremlin has seen fit to use its big stick once again. It clobbered the concept of "the poor and rich countries," saying "a highly adverse role is played" by the concept which finds currency "among the participants of the non-aligned movement that the modern world is basically divided into a 'rich north' and a 'poor south.'" This "fallacious theory," it declared, "cannot be accepted" by the Soviet Union. With an aristocratic air, the new tsars "deplored" the use of the word "super-power" by the leaders of the non-aligned nations,

smearing them as "lackeys of the imperialists," and accused them of refusing to accept the "foreign [Soviet] ideology."

This ballyhoo is a poisonous arrow aimed at the non-aligned movement. It unmasks the so-called "natural ally" of the movement and exposes the ferocious features of the Soviet revisionists who have always opposed and shown hostility to this movement.

Moscow's venomous attack on the anti-hegemonic struggle waged by the non-aligned countries and other third world countries in the international economic

field and its invectives against the concept of "poor and rich countries" are nothing new.

Back in 1973 on the eve of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, Brezhnev put pressure on the chairman of the conference by sending him a letter in which the conference was warned not to discuss the differences between poor and rich countries, not to expose superpower plunder and exploitation of the third world and not to put the Soviet Union on a par with the other superpower. The non-aligned countries took no heed of Brezhnev's intimidation. The political declaration adopted at the conference pointed out in explicit terms "a world where side by side with a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of poor countries."

As a matter of fact, the vigorous struggle for the establishment of new international economic relations is one waged by the poor countries against the rich countries. Internationally, the call for combating oppression, exploitation and plunder becomes increasingly loud, and the torrent pounding on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is irresistible.

The Mozambican paper *Noticias* said recently: "The poor countries should unite with poor countries to strengthen the unity between them." Speaking at the Fourth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development held in Nairobi last May, representatives of the third world countries scathingly denounced the plunder and exploitation of the poor countries by the colonialists, imperialists and hegemonists. From their own experience many countries roundly condemned Soviet hegemonic practices, pointing out that the two superpowers' oppression and exploitation of the third world countries are the stark reality of the world today. A Mexican representative said: "Up to now, history has demonstrated that the prosperity of the powerful nations is built on the basis of exploitation and poverty of the weaker ones." The Algerian paper *El Moudjahid* pointed out on June 1 this year that the inexorable existence of bipolarity of dividing the world into rich and poor countries should not be overlooked.

Why did the new tsars fly into a rage at the mention of "poor and rich countries"? This is because the classification of countries into poor and rich ones will reveal the relationship between the Soviet social-imperialists and the vast number of developing countries as essentially a relationship between exploiters and the exploited, between plunderers and the plundered. In addition, it will strip the Soviet revisionists of their disguise as a "natural ally" who extends "support" and "aid" to the developing countries. As is well known, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the biggest international exploiters in the world today. The struggle by the poor countries against the old international economic order is directed at the hegemonism of the two superpowers.

For many years, the two superpowers have done everything possible to bully and boss the third world

countries. Here the Soviet revisionists stick out a mile. They have been completely discredited before the people for resorting to tough and soft tactics, splits and disruption and aggression and intervention. Under the signboard of "aid" and "international division of labour," they have outdone the colonialists and neo-colonialists in their unbridled plunder and exploitation of the large number of poor countries in the third world, inflicting on them untold sufferings. As the Sri Lanka paper *Janawegaya* pointed out: "This imperialist country [the Soviet Union] is one of the biggest imperialist exploiters of the modern world."

For fear of being "put on a par with" the other superpower, the Kremlin's new tsars hastened to assert that the Soviet Union "is not responsible" "for the economic backwardness of the developing countries," an apology which serves only to betray their guilty conscience. The essential point of their attempt to ban all mention of "poor and rich countries" is to forbid the third world countries from opposing hegemony and Soviet social-imperialism.

The great revolutionary leader Lenin pointed out: "The characteristic feature of imperialism consists in the whole world, as we now see, being divided into a large number of oppressed nations and an insignificant number of oppressor nations, the latter possessing colossal wealth and powerful armed forces." (*The Second Congress of the Communist International: Report of the Commission on the National and the Colonial Questions.*) Lenin's teaching not only makes clear the political demarcation line between the many poor countries and the two superpowers in the world today, but also sets forth penetratingly the class nature of their relationship as one between the oppressed and the oppressor, between the exploited and the exploiter. "The watershed does not lie between the 'big powers' and the 'small countries,' or between the 'poor countries' and the 'rich countries'" — all these absurdities uttered by Brezhnev and his cronies, coupled with their ban on reference to the differences between the poor and the rich countries and consequently the nature of Soviet hegemonism, only prove that they are shameful renegades to Leninism and a sinister enemy of the poor third world countries.

Injustice naturally brings on complaints. Exploitation begets resistance. Wherever there is hegemonism there is a struggle against it. Moscow is only day-dreaming when it thinks it can forbid the poor countries to speak out and bind the non-aligned movement hand and foot. By reinforcing their mutual aid and co-operation and persevering in united struggle, the non-aligned and other third world countries will shake off the trammels clamped down on them by those who stubbornly stick to the old international economic order. They will forge ahead undauntedly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

(A commentary by Hsinking Correspondent,
July 28)

Intensified Fascist Dictatorship in the Soviet Union

Difficult Birth of the "New Constitution"

FOR more than a decade the Kremlin's revisionist renegade clique has been talking about a "new constitution" of the Soviet Union. In the last three years or so, Brezhnev was on record more than once that the draft for a new constitution would be completed for "discussion among the whole people" before the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party convened. The congress came and went, and the "new constitution" is still nowhere in evidence.

A "new constitution" to give a semblance of legality to the evolution of the Soviet Union from capitalist restoration to social-imperialism and so legitimize their counter-revolutionary theories and deeds has long been on the minds of the revisionist turncoats.

It may be recalled that the idea of drawing up a new constitution was first conceived by Khrushchov in 1959. When Brezhnev took over, he lost no time in taking over also his predecessor's "chairmanship" of "the committee for amending the constitution." In June 1966, he again spoke of preparing a new constitution which would sum up half a century of the Soviet Union. This meant that the new constitution would be ready on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. But nothing was heard of the matter for quite some time after that, and when Brezhnev's speeches and statements came to be compiled and published, that very passage on the revision of the constitution was simply expunged. At the 25th congress, however, he told the gathering that the work of drawing up the new constitution was being carried out with the greatest care and the least haste so that every issue that came up could be weighed and deliberated as correctly as possible.

Contradictions and Obstacles

It is by no means fortuitous that the Soviet revisionists have time and again been mired in their effort to frame a new constitution. They want two things at the same time: to dress up the constitution with a "so-

cialism" signboard and stuff it with social-imperialist and social-fascist trash. This itself is an insurmountable contradiction. For a tampering with the fundamentals of the existing socialist constitution and forcing social-imperialist creeds down the throats of the Soviet people are bound to meet with the resistance and opposition of the broad masses of workers and peasants. Moreover, the contradiction arising from the infighting of the ruling group for political power and material gains cannot but find expression too in the making of a new constitution.

According to Brezhnev, this new constitution will put into black and white the basic features of a developed socialist society. But to this day the Soviet revisionist chiefs and their hirling scholars are at cross-purposes as to what should be the "norms" and "basic features" of such a developed socialist society. The revisionist renegades in the Soviet Union aim to pass off as "developed socialism" what is clearly a new type of state monopoly capitalism, social-imperialism. Naturally they find it difficult to make things sound plausible no matter how "carefully" and "correctly" they "weigh and deliberate the issues" confronting them.

Brezhnev has also promised to have the "guiding principles for the national economy" written into the new constitution. But it is precisely on many major issues involving these principles (such as establishing production combines and introducing the two-level or three-level managerial system) that he has run into one snag after another, with the result that the plan for setting up production combines in the industrial departments is far from being realized. All this speaks for the fact that in laying down the "guiding principles for the national economy" and putting them into effect, there arises a serious clash of interests within the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class itself.

Moscow's revisionist bosses also attempt to give formal approval in the new constitution of the deceptive slogan of "man's new historical community" which they use to push big-Russian chauvinism at home. But for many years, the non-Russian nations, to preserve

their national dignity, have waged struggles in many ways against big-Russian chauvinism which takes the form of national oppression and national assimilation as well as against the attempts to gobble up the non-Russian nations by changes in the boundary lines of the union republics and establishment of new economic zones. It is plain enough that using the pretext of building a "new historical community" to tamper with provisions in the existing socialist constitution such as the one which typifies equality among nations — "the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic" — will only arouse strong opposition on the part of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Essence of the Proposed "New Constitution"

It must also be pointed out that although the new Soviet constitution is yet to make its appearance, frenzied Soviet counter-revolutionary deeds to push social-imperialism and social-fascism have long ago laid bare the essence of the proposed new constitution. To the revisionist renegades now holding the reins of government, they don't care whether there is a written constitution since it does not have any binding force on them anyway. For instance, although the existing Constitution remains in force without having been amended, the basic principles and important clauses in the Constitution have been trampled underfoot by the Soviet revisionists due to a complete change in the nature of the country's political power. This Constitution says at the very beginning that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants" and "all power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the working people of town and country. . . ." Today articles like these are there only to hold up to ridicule the Soviet Union which has restored capitalism and grown into social-imperialism.

While the existing Constitution stipulates that Soviet citizens are to enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of street processions and demonstrations, reactionary decrees like those prohibiting unauthorized meetings and restricting the use of telephones have been adopted in the Soviet Union today. And, if and when the people insist on exercising their rights guaranteed by law, they will be suppressed and persecuted. Again, while the existing Constitution provides that no person shall be placed under arrest except by decision of a court of law or with the sanction of a procurator, the Soviet revisionists have now introduced a fascist regulation on detention allowing the police and K.G.B. agents to nab any-

one they like. The existing Constitution also says: ". . . desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage — is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes." But the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, soon after it came to power, took up the matter of so-called "rehabilitations" and gave "amnesty" to those who had deserted to the enemy or committed high treason during the Patriotic War. Facts prove that the clique has long thrown overboard the existing socialist Constitution.

In labouring to produce a new constitution, the Kremlin clique may be likened to a woman with an abnormal embryo in her womb having difficulty in labour.

So-Called "Strengthened Legality"

IN his report to the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party, Brezhnev, who was worried about the unstable "law and order" and "relaxed discipline" in his country, lashed out at what he called "particularly intolerable state of affairs." He talked about "taking all necessary measures" and "establishing a set of effective institutions" to cope with the situation, or, in more concrete terms, to "perfect legislation" and "strengthen legality."

What all this forensic rigmarole means is that the clique will make laws and enact statutes to give its fascist rule a still more "perfect" legal cover. But what is law? To quote Lenin, it is "the expression of the will of the classes which have emerged victorious and hold the power of the states." (*The Agrarian Programme of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution 1905-1907.*) The existing laws in the Soviet Union today are precisely the expression of the will of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, a mere handful represented by Brezhnev, which uses them as a tool in exercising fascist dictatorship. Since the revisionist clique took power, it has passed a host of reactionary laws whose main purpose is as follows: to crack down on what is called "crimes against the state," that is, resistance to Soviet revisionists' dark rule and frenziedly put down the people's revolutionary activities; to take special preventive measures against the transport, manufacture and use of arms and ammunition and mete out severe punishment to workers and peasants in violent risings; to make indiscriminate arrests of Soviet citizens showing any discontent with fascist

rule and put them on trial and so shore up its counter-revolutionary order.

Statutes for Suppressing the People

Early in November 1958, the Soviet revisionist clique issued a so-called decree on the criminal responsibility of crimes against the state, stipulating that those guilty of carrying out "anti-Soviet agitation" and "creating mob disturbance" would be severely punished. The Soviet revisionists have long ago betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat and restored capitalism in an all-round way, enslaving, oppressing and exploiting the Soviet people with no holes barred. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. When the Soviet people rise and expose the revisionists' fascist rule, they are taking a just action to defend the cause of the Soviet October Revolution. There is nothing "anti-Soviet" about it. In May 1972, Brezhnev and his gang listed what they called "disobedience of a serious nature," "opposing the superiors," "forcing superiors to do things contrary to their duties" and "using violence against superiors" and so on and so forth as "serious offences" the perpetrators of which would be severely suppressed or condemned to death. What is this if not fascist dictatorship pure and simple?

Brezhnev and his pals in the Kremlin also indiscriminately persecute people on fake charges. The "detention statute" issued in July 1969 is a case in point. It expressly stipulates that "the accused, those standing trial and criminal suspects who are liable to be given the verdict of deprivation of personal freedom" may be "detained without prior conviction." Those detained, moreover, may be "searched," put into "solitary confinement," or "handcuffed," "made to wear a straight-jacket" or even put to death. Under "The Legislative Outline for Forced Labour Reform in the Soviet Union and the Union Republics," the "labour reform camps" in that country fall into four categories: the ordinary, the intensified, the severe and the special. There, all sorts of cruel and brutal means are used to torture, physically and mentally, those who disapprove of the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionists. In June 1973, the Kremlin proclaimed "the decree on the fundamental duties and powers of the Soviet police in preserving public order and preventing criminal offences," under which the police are authorized, in the name of "preserving public order" and "preventing and stopping criminal offences," to arrest, torture and even kill anyone. In June 1975, another resolution "on further measures to streamline economic legislation" was proclaimed, stressing that economic legislation must ensure that "legality and state discipline will be further reinforced." This is an all-out effort to consolidate the counter-revolutionary order in the economic field.

As enemy of the Soviet people, the Brezhnev clique has stripped them of their fundamental democratic

rights, its intention being to maintain reactionary rule through numerous reactionary laws. This lays bare the fascist nature of the clique in its drive to "strengthen legality."

K.G.B. Agents Run Rampant

The power apparatus in the Kremlin has put teeth into the organs of repression of its fascist dictatorship, to ensure the enforcement of law. It has thus stressed the need "to reinforce the defence capabilities and streamline the armed forces." It has called on "the state security organs" to "perform their new functions" and "continuously pay attention to perfecting" the work "of the police, the procurator's office, the court and the judicial organ" which are to be manned by "well-trained and competent cadres to strengthen these institutions."

Brezhnev and company are also redoubling their efforts to strengthen the already modernized "internal security force." But didn't the Kremlin rulers declare that in their "country of the whole people" "class antagonism has already disappeared" and "everything is for man's happiness"? If so, why this massive "internal security force"? What is it for? Aren't the words "security force" going to reveal the "secret" of their use of troops to suppress the Soviet people who dare to revolt? Down the years the Soviet revisionists have on many occasions ordered the troops out to shoot and kill so as to extinguish the raging flames of the resistance of the people at home. According to available information trickling through news reports from Tbilisi, Chimkent, Kharkov, Kaunas, Tallin, Minsk, Leningrad and Novosibirsk, mass strikes, parades, demonstrations and uprisings have been put down by the troops.

The Soviet revisionist ruling group has also strengthened its surveillance and control over the Soviet people through secret repressive organs. The secret police organization, the State Security Committee (K.G.B.), has been so expanded that it employs several hundred thousand people, and has a well-structured system both at home and abroad. It has field divisions throughout the country, in the union republics, regions and cities while its agents infiltrate into all walks of life. In present-day Soviet Union, the tentacles of paid K.G.B. agents extend to all parts of the country where they commit crimes and muck up the life of the people. In 1968, the Soviet "Ministry of Social Security" was reorganized into the "Ministry of the Interior"; a "bureau of specialized defence," "bureau of night-time police" and "motorized police" equipped with sophisticated instruments for sleuthing, telecommunications and suppression were established. In 1973, the power

of the police, including the secret police, was enlarged, allowing them to make searches and arrests and shoot to kill under any pretext.

In 1970, the "ministry of justice" was founded to step up persecution of the Soviet people in the name of "strengthening legality and fighting crime." Meanwhile, 11 specialized schools were set up to train top-level agents and police. In addition, the so-called "people's committees of control" were reorganized and reinforced by "people's groups of control or people's posts of control" which proliferate all over the country with a man-force as big as 9 million people. Under various names, many auxiliary organs of fascist dictatorship were either expanded or established. They include "the volunteer pickets," "the public committee," "committee to prevent law-breaking incidents" and "the public and police station for social security" and so on. In this way, the fascist claws have reached into practically every government office, factory, farm, school and family.

The Soviet revisionists have built prisons and concentration camps over the length and breadth of the country and their numbers are still on the increase. Most of the inmates are political prisoners, and they had been thrown behind the barbed wires for opposing the rule of the Kremlin new tsars. They are tortured, condemned to do hard labour, allowed only a starvation diet, and suffered no ends of persecution. What is even worse, the authorities have made "mental asylums" a place to perpetrate counter-revolutionary inhumanities against the inmates. The chiefs of these asylums often subject the so-called lunatics, who actually are people sound in mind and body, to torture, sometimes injuring them heavily by beating, sometimes putting them in a state of coma by use of electricity or drugs like insulin.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type." This wise thesis of Chairman Mao's has incisively exposed the fascist nature of Soviet state power. Far from manifesting strength, the inauguration of fascist rule in the Soviet Union is a sign of the Kremlin's utter feebleness and morbid fear of the people.

Real Purpose Behind Change In Identity Cards

THE Soviet revisionist ruling group has announced that it has started taking "measures to further perfect the identity card system." This is, of course, another move to underpin the fascist dictatorship.

Press reports say that this "perfect" "identity card system" applies to "inhabitants of various categories"

in the country. The new "identity card" is a permanent one, issued to every Soviet citizen over 16. The card not only gives the holder's identity as to status or profession, nationality and date of birth but also "carries related entries and records." A new photo of the holder taken at the age of 16, 25 and 45 is stuck on the card. The "identity cards" are prepared and issued under the unified management of the Ministry of the Interior. Anyone who travels to a place other than his or her own residence in the Soviet Union to visit relatives or go on a holiday is required to report to the local police station to register and go through all the formalities; failure to do so, the authorities say, will be punished.

"The large amount of work involved in changing the identity cards," explained the head of the Bureau of the Interior of the Gorky Region, "will help find out" those who try to "get away." This bureau chief then went on to illustrate the point by telling how some "most dangerous criminals" were discovered through the examination of the "identity cards." *Pravda* puffs the system of "identity cards" as a measure that "will produce a positive effect on tightening up the laws and strengthening legality." "The identity card," it says, "will remind every citizen to abide by Soviet laws and the norms by which we order our lives." There you have the real purpose of Brezhnev's "identity cards."

A Western correspondent familiar with the conditions in the Soviet Union has divulged: The identity card serves to keep the Soviet citizens under surveillance as the K.G.B. is authorized to enter any restrictive items in the identity cards to forbid holders from going to certain regions or restrict their places of residence. The police are apparently of the opinion that the introduction of a widespread identity card system is the best way to keep track of the whereabouts of the urban and rural inhabitants. It has come into frequent use these days for striking at political dissidents.

The masses of the people in the Soviet Union are abhorrent of all these measures taken by the Soviet revisionist ruling group to intensify its fascist dictatorship, and they do not conceal their opposition. The change of identity cards is only one of these measures. Back in 1959 Khrushchov wanted to "change the identity cards" but his attempt failed. After years of preparation, Brezhnev finally came round to taking a decision on this matter in 1974 and it has been put into effect since early this year but is not expected to be completed until 1981. The men in the Kremlin are indeed taking their time over this identity card business. If anything, it only shows the going for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is really tough.

Publishing Flourishes

KEEPING to the orientation of serving proletarian politics, socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers, China's publishing departments have scored tremendous achievements in the ten years since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966.

In the past decade, 4,800 million copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao have been distributed, eight times the total in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1975 alone, Peking sold more than 400,000 sets of the *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* and the *Selected Works of Lenin*. Since the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat got underway, nearly 200 titles of reference books for studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works have been published in various parts of the country. To help promote the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the People's Publishing House in 1974 brought out four pamphlets, including *Lu Hsun On Confucius*, with a total of 280 million copies. Since the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts was carried out early this year, professional writers and publishers have gone to factories, army units and rural people's communes where they joined efforts with the worker-peasant-soldier masses to produce a number of literary and art works and books with themes on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has put an end to the situation in which bourgeois intellectuals dominated the publishing departments. Today, editors from many publishing houses often go to factories, rural people's communes and P.L.A. units to take part in collective productive labour and at the same time organize the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres to write or compile books. The worker-peasant-soldier masses, on their part, have selected and sent their outstanding representatives to publishing houses to participate in editing books and join the leading bodies there. This new system of "running publishing houses in an open-door way" has demonstrated its great vitality. Of the 129 titles of books on the social sciences published in 1974 and 1975 by the People's Publishing House in Peking, 70 were written or compiled mainly by the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the past ten years, with the participation of the workers, peasants and soldiers, new novels have been written and published in all of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (not including Taiwan Province). A total of 47 novels and novellas were published last year, which is more than in the peak

year before the Cultural Revolution. The People's Literature Publishing House in Peking has a contingent of 1,700 contributing worker-peasant-soldier writers and 775 of them have had their works published. All this was something inconceivable before the Cultural Revolution.

Part of the 24 works by Lu Hsun — a great revolutionary, thinker and man of letters of China — have been published in pamphlet form, with annotations by workers, peasants and soldiers working in conjunction with specialists in the study of Lu Hsun's works. On the basis of this, the work of annotating the *Collected Works of Lu Hsun* is now underway.

Similarly, a series of books containing quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been brought out; they were mainly compiled by workers. In addition, worker-peasant-soldier students of the foreign languages departments in 18 universities and colleges are translating Marxist-Leninist classics.

Apart from taking an active part in writing and compiling books, the workers, peasants and soldiers, under the Party's centralized leadership, have participated in examining the manuscripts, so as to ensure that all the publications have a correct political orientation and suit the demands of the masses. In this respect, the two novels *On the Eve*, which depicts the two-line struggle on the educational front, and *The Bright Road*, which reflects the struggle between the two roads in the rural areas, are good examples. Before the manuscripts were finalized, the authors attended several to over 20 meetings at which workers, peasants and soldiers gave their comments and suggestions for improvement. Some other works were finalized after several hundred people had given their opinions and comments.

In line with Chairman Mao's principle "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," publishing departments have since 1974 put out a number of works by representatives of the Legalist school in ancient times. This has been of help to the people of the whole country in reviewing the struggle between the Confucianists and the Legalists and the class struggle in Chinese history and in criticizing Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping for their attempts at restoration and retrogression.

The Dream of the Red Chamber, a famous political and historical novel depicting the class struggle in China's feudal society, has been published in different editions and translated into Uighur, one of China's minority languages.

The Twenty-Four Histories, which totals 3,200 volumes running to 40 million words, consists of 24 history books in the form of biographies written by historians from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) to the early Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). Together they cover 4,000 years of Chinese history from the period of the legendary Huangti to the last years of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). During the Cultural Revolution, the Chunghua Bookstore organized over 100 famous historians and middle-aged and young people specialized

in the study of history to complete the work of checking the previous editions, punctuating them and writing a publisher's note to each of the 24 books, using the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint of classes and class struggle. Twenty-one volumes of this new edition of *The Twenty-Four Histories* have already come off the press. The other three — *The History of the Five Dynasties* (907-960), *The History of the Sung Dynasty* (960-1279) and *The History of the Yuan Dynasty* (1271-1368) — are now being printed.

Mass Movement to Study Theory by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

HUNDREDS of millions of people of all nationalities in China have been studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on an unprecedented scale in the ten years since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has become a mass study movement with the workers, peasants and soldiers as its backbone force.

In the struggle to expose and criticize Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line since the Great Cultural Revolution started, the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao has become a mass movement of the people in their hundreds of millions. Especially since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974 and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat last year, spare-time political evening schools, study groups and even political colleges for studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao have been universally set up in China's industrial enterprises, rural people's communes and production brigades, neighbourhood communities and the Chinese People's Liberation Army units at the company level. Among the participants are young men and women and elderly people in their seventies. Liu Yu-lan, a 65-year-old woman of Peihsinchia Street in Peking, was illiterate before the Cultural Revolution. After the Cultural Revolution started, she painstakingly learnt how to read and write and studied Chairman Mao's works. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she diligently studied works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and, basing herself on her own experiences in the old society and the new, she forcefully refuted the reactionary viewpoints of Confucius and Lin Piao. She was asked to give reports on some 30 occasions to organizations under the central authorities, army units and universities.

In order to deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers

and cadres have studied expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin and by Chairman Mao on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and six other Marxist-Leninist works assigned by the Party Central Committee, including the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* and *The State and Revolution*. Many leading cadres and workers, peasants and soldiers have also studied other Marxist-Leninist works, read all four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and works on Chinese and world history as well as the history of philosophy.

The cadres and masses of the whole country are now studying and discussing such questions as the characteristics of class relations and class struggle under the socialist system, the existence of bourgeoisie "right in the Communist Party" and the fact that the "capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." All this has helped them deepen their understanding of the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and enabled them to see more clearly the danger of those Party persons taking the capitalist road who undermine the revolution from within the revolutionary ranks. It has also promoted the deep-going struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

With the deepening of the movement, a contingent of activists in the study of theory during the off-hours, with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the backbone force, is growing steadily. Among the nearly 5 million such activists in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai and in Liaoning and Hopei Provinces, over 90 per cent are workers, peasants and soldiers.

Spare-time theoretical contingents are also expanding rapidly in Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and Kwangsi. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region alone has 100,000 activists in the study of theory.

To enable the movement to develop in a deep-going and sustained way, many theoretical study organizations are doing Marxist-Leninist research on special subjects. The Talien Hungchi Shipyard in Liaoning Province and many big industrial enterprises in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and some provinces have set up research institutes or groups to make a special study of philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, dialectics of nature, international affairs or literary and art criticism. Liaoning Province, for instance, has 13,600 such research groups with a membership of 113,600.

In co-operation with professional theoretical workers, the worker-peasant-soldier activists have written great numbers of articles and pamphlets on their gains in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, which serve as an aid to the masses in their studies. The pamphlets *Pointers and Explanatory Notes on the "Manifesto of the Communist Party"* written by workers of the Taching Oilfield, *Study the "Critique of the Gotha Programme" and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat* by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade, and *Pointers and Explanatory Notes on "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"* by P.L.A. men guarding the Chenpao Island in northeast China are among the most popular of such works.

The mass movement to study works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, born in the fierce struggle between the two lines, is a socialist new thing that has emerged and developed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his gang, out of fear of the masses of the people grasping revolutionary theory, desperately opposed and disrupted the people's study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and undermined the distribution of these works. Liu Shao-chi and his followers slandered theoretical study by the worker-peasant-soldier masses as "over-simplification," "vulgarization" and "pragmatism."

Criticizing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line during the Cultural Revolution, the people of all nationalities in China exposed his sinister scheme and brought about an upsurge in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Then Lin Piao came out with all sorts of absurdities aimed at sabotaging the movement and tried to dissociate the study of works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from the study of Chairman Mao's works. At the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee in 1970, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism." In response, the people throughout the country launched the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus bringing their study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to a new height. Last year the cadres and masses conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's instruc-

tions concerning the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in the light of actual conditions, criticized revisionism and worked to restrict bourgeois right. Panic-stricken, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping hastily brought out his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and stirred up a "hurricane for vocational work" in an attempt to sabotage and strangle the mass study movement.

However, the people of all nationalities in China, who have mastered the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have waged a resolute struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and have persevered in their study.

An outstanding example in this connection is provided by Li Chang-mao, a veteran worker in Tientsin who has persevered in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works over the past decade and more.

Sixty-two-year-old Li Chang-mao is now a standing committee member of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, vice-chairman of the municipal trade union council and a Deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress. His experience shows that the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been popularized and deepened in the course of struggle.

Li Chang-mao was illiterate at the time of liberation in 1949. It was only after liberation that he began to learn to read and write. Answering Chairman Mao's call to break down blind faith and emancipate the mind, he and other Tientsin workers pioneered the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works in 1958, thus freeing philosophy from the confines of the classroom and turning it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletariat. Liu Shao-chi, however, fulminated: "What use is it for the workers to study philosophy!" His agent in philosophical circles, Yang Hsien-chen, howled: "What are we philosophers for if workers study philosophy by themselves?" They tried in every way to strangle the incipient mass movement to study Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

Li Chang-mao resolutely fought Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen and firmly carried on his study of philosophy. He wrote many articles criticizing Yang Hsien-chen's revisionist theory of "two combining into one" which runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle. During the Great Cultural Revolution, he wrote articles refuting Lin Piao's theory of "genius," and in the current struggle against the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, he has criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" and other revisionist rubbish.

Li Chang-mao is now in charge of theoretical study among 1.3 million workers in Tientsin and concurrently serves as principal of two workers' spare-time evening schools of political theory, paying constant attention to the growth of the 300,000-strong contingent of worker

activists in theoretical study. He has often been invited to give lectures on philosophy and other subjects in colleges and to contribute to the Party press.

Through the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, the cadres and masses have steadily heightened their awareness of the need to fight revisionism. When Wang Tso-shan, Party branch secretary of the Hsiao-chinchuang Production Brigade on the outskirts of Tientsin and Standing Committee Member of the Fourth National People's Congress, heard at a study class in July last year the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" peddled by Teng Hsiao-ping, he promptly saw it as a piece of revisionist rubbish. According to the theory of contradictions, there can be only one principal contradiction, namely the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, during the period of socialism. Shunning this principal contradiction, forgetting the Party's basic line and failing to grasp class struggle will lead to the restoration of capitalism. With this understanding, Wang Tso-shan did not transmit Teng Hsiao-ping's fallacy to the brigade members or put it into practice. On the contrary, he organized the cadres and members of the brigade to conscientiously study the theory of classes, class struggle and the dictatorship of

the proletariat by Marx, Engels and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. They criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and other fallacies, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and grasped revolution and promoted production. This brought about an excellent situation in both revolution and production.

Party organizations at all levels throughout the country have strengthened their leadership over theoretical study and are running different types of study classes to train activists as the backbone force in theoretical study. Most Party organizations at and above the county level have set up central study groups or leading groups to guide the study movement.



Another Victory for the Principle of Self-Reliance

— The 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set put into operation

CHINA's first 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, designed, manufactured and installed entirely through self-reliance, has proved up to the required standard since it was put into operation over a year ago.

This is a great victory for the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" set forth by Chairman Mao; it is also a fruitful result of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts.

Housed in a building over 50 metres high at the Wangting Power Plant of Kiangsu Province in east China, this generating set was completed and commissioned in September 1974. It is smaller and lighter and consumes less fuel than its counterparts of the same capacity made abroad. It has an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, an advanced cooling technique devised by Chinese workers. The boiler and steam turbine which are equipped with an inter-reheater and can withstand high temperature and high pressure as well as the blades on the steam turbine are of a new Chinese design. Among the generating set's auxiliary machines and other ancillary equipment, 861 pieces are new products successfully trial-produced in China. Over 100 factories and enterprises in Shanghai and other parts

of the country worked in socialist co-operation to make the generating set, and this has provided fresh experience for building big thermal-power plants with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Its accomplishment signifies the fact that the technological level of China's metallurgical, machine-building and meters and instruments industries has reached a new high and that her ability to make complete sets of equipment has greatly increased.

This success has been won in the struggle against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping — capitalist-roaders in the Party. The Shanghai workers made China's first 6,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set in 1955. This was followed by the successful manufacture of 12,000-kw., 25,000-kw. and 50,000-kw. generating sets in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction. In pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping advocated servility to things foreign and, under the pretext of "using imports to spur domestic development," they plotted to import a 250,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set at a price equivalent to the total sum invested in the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant and the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant. This enraged the workers of the two plants who said: "That's not 'using imports to spur domestic development'! It's bartering

hens for eggs!" They added: "Why pay so much money to import power-generating equipment and not use it to develop our own power machinery industry?" Resolutely opposed to worshipping things foreign, the workers decided to design and make a 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set themselves.

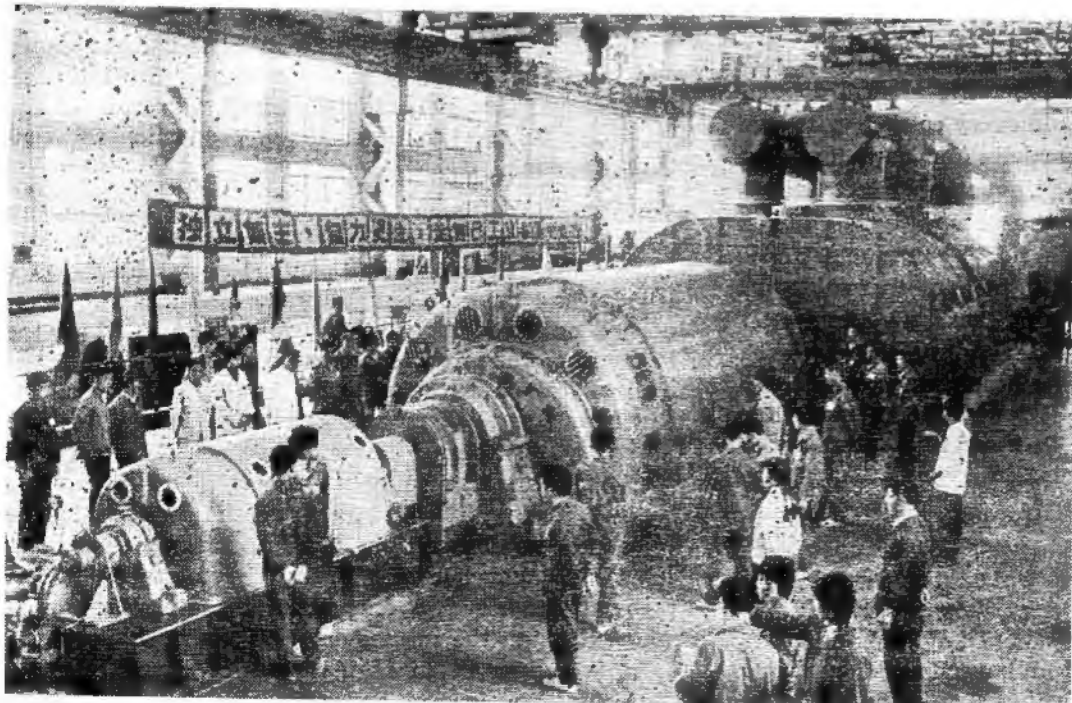
At this juncture, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao started. The workers rose in rebellion against Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, criticized servility to things foreign, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other revisionist trash, and set about manufacturing the generating set. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to create and to scale new heights, they used some 2,000 new products, new materials, new techniques and technological processes and finally succeeded in turning out the 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set. Then, together with the peasants in the vicinity of the power plant, they started installing the set and building related projects. Under the impetus of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they accomplished the task in 15 months.

The struggle, however, did not end there. Picking fault with some of the shortcomings in the generating set, some people who were influenced by the Right deviationist wind stirred up by Teng Hsiao-ping last year tried to put it out of commission. To this, the workers firmly retorted: "Isn't this the return of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao?" Through the study of the theory on the proletarian dictatorship and the criticism of the novel *Water Margin*, they came to the understanding that the struggle involved was a struggle between the two lines.

With the concern and support of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, the industrial departments concerned organized workers and staff members from

the factories taking part in the manufacture of the set, the power plant and the scientific research units to work in close co-operation to improve the set and make it as perfect as possible. Their efforts were amply rewarded and the set worked without a hitch. This was a resounding blow to the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

China had no industry for manufacturing power-generating equipment before liberation. At that time, the total generating capacity of the power plants in Shanghai was less than 300,000 kw., and most of the plants were controlled by the imperialists. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have since liberation followed the principle of independence and self-reliance, smashed the blockade imposed by imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, and built from scratch an industry for making power-generating sets. It has developed rapidly, particularly in the last ten years since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Total capacity of the generating equipment made in Shanghai in the last ten years was 2.65 times the figure in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1975, output of generating equipment was 7.5 times that of 1965. From making her first 6,000-kw. generating set in 1955 to the manufacture of the 300,000-kw. set in 1973, it took China only 18 years, while the United States took 43 years and the Soviet Union 34 years. From building the workshop to installing the 300,000-kw. set and putting it into operation, the whole work took only 15 months, and a little over one year was spent to readjust and perfect it. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, took about three times as much time to install and perfect its first generating set of the same capacity. Facts thus once again declare the bankruptcy of servility to things foreign trumpeted by Teng Hsiao-ping.



The 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor.

A Vast Rural Market

by Our Correspondents Hsiang Jung and Chin Chi-chu

This is the last of four reports on some basic facts about commerce in Hunan Province, central-south China. — Ed.

CHINA is a big agricultural country with over 80 per cent of its population living in the countryside. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "It is the peasants who constitute the main market for China's industry. Only they can supply foodstuffs and raw materials in great abundance and absorb manufactured goods in great quantities." (On Coalition Government.) This is why our country pays great attention to commercial work in the rural areas.

Purchasing and selling in rural state commerce are handled mainly by the grass-roots supply and marketing co-operatives in the people's communes. These co-ops play an important part in facilitating the interflow of goods and materials between town and country and between industry and agriculture.

While in Hunan, we went to several co-ops of this kind and also a few production brigades in the Hucheng, Wenwei and Yukang Communes, all in Hanshou, a county with attractive scenery and rich natural resources in the Tungting Lake district.

Rural Commercial Network

In addition to state shops at the county seat, there is one supply and marketing co-op in each of the 26 people's communes in Hanshou serving a rural population of close to 600,000. Each and every co-op has its own retail shops selling sundry articles for daily use, the means of production, meat and aquatic products, medicine, foodstuffs and other goods respectively, plus a purchasing centre for farm and sideline products. Under the 26 supply and marketing co-ops, there are 97 branches which in turn control 326 purchasing and retail centres. Together they form a commercial network within easy reach of 84 per cent of the county's 510 production brigades, some just round the corner while the farthest being only two to three kilometres away.

But things were entirely different in the old society. Then, all the shops in the county were concentrated in 10 townships and 20 of them were bigger ones each employing three or more shop assistants. Operated by capitalists for no other purposes than making profit, they catered mainly to the needs of landlords and rich peasants. As to the poor and lower-middle peasants who lived in out-of-the-way villages and who had little

money to spend, they often had to row themselves a long way just to buy a piece of cloth. Taking advantage of the poor communications, profiteers used to cheat peasants in the lake district by selling them goods at exorbitant prices. More often than not, half a kilogramme of salt would cost a peasant as many as 50 kilogrammes of rice!

After liberation, the peasants were given land during the land reform and were thus freed from feudal exploitation once and for all. With this they were anxious to free themselves from the exploitation by capitalist commerce in the exchange of goods as well.

During our interview with Chang Tzu-shang, a poor peasant by origin, now director of the Wenwei Supply and Marketing Co-operative, he recalled how this and other co-ops got started.

In 1950, with the help of the county authorities, several rural supply and marketing co-ops were set up by way of an experiment. Financed by small funds pooled by the peasants as shares on a voluntary basis, these co-ops bought goods wholesale from shops in townships and sold them by retail to the villagers. The earnings from the difference between wholesale and retail prices were distributed as dividends among the shareholders at the end of each year. With the experiences provided by these experimental co-ops, many more were set up in the villages. Later, they were adjusted and gradually got into shape to become supply and marketing co-ops as they are today: Buying agricultural and sideline products from the peasants while supplying them with the means of production and consumer goods.

The establishment of supply and marketing co-ops was an inevitable outcome of historical development. In China, after the seizure of political power by the proletariat and prior to agricultural collectivization, there existed an exceedingly vast rural market in which the individual economy predominated. This market, if socialism failed to take over, would fall into the clutches of capitalism and become a hotbed for the growth of capitalism. But at that time, due to limited staff and material resources, state commerce for a while was not in a position to buy up all the products by the vast numbers of small producers and supply them with everything they needed. In the circumstances, it was necessary to develop energetically co-operative commerce through the masses' own efforts as an auxiliary to state commerce in regulating supply and demand, controlling the market and stabilizing prices. The ex-